APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/492,863	01/27/2000	Haim Zyi Melman		1494

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2172	

DATE MAILED: 03/19/2003

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _03 April 2002_ .

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-6_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-6_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

    If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

        1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1 – 6 are pending in this office action.

2.   This action is in responsive to communication filed on 3 April 2002 that received

in the group art unit on 9 January 2003.

Response to Arguments

3.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 – 6 as originally presented and as

amended, have been fully considered but they are not deemed to be persuasive for the

reasons set forth below.

Applicant's arguments regarding the rejection of claims 1 – 6:

Argument No. 1: Toki does not mention any association of any kind.

Argument No. 2: Claim 2 is dependent on claim 1. The inventive step is provided

when combined with claim 1 that is not taught by Beal.

Argument No. 3: Toki does not teach, "control characters" at all, certainly no use

of control characters is mentioned.

Argument No. 4: No association of a string of characters to a URL address.

Argument Nos. 5 and 6: Hobbs does not state, "string is generated for the

purpose of associating an address of a document".

Examiner's response to Arguments:

In response to Argument No. 1:

The Applicant argues that Toki does not mention any association of any kind.

Toki mention the first phase of association of a character string registration in the

address database (column 8, lines 32 – 39). Toki's association is part of the registration

process. Toki teaches that association of the character string to associate with the

record corresponding to the document (column 9, lines 14 – 19).

In response to Argument No. 2:

The Applicant argues that claim 2 is dependent on claim 1. The inventive step is

provided when combined with claim 1 that is not taught by Beal.

Beal has been combined with Toki to reject the subject matter claimed in claim 2.

With respect to claim 2, Beal teaches that software 10 is executed within the

application server 12. The software 10 follows an algorithm as shown in the logic block

diagram of FIG. 2. The user inputs a search string, as shown in block 100. The search

string is free-form, meaning that the string may be any combination of alphanumeric

characters or search terms (column 4, lines 55 – 60, Beal). Beal does not explicitly

teach the process of associating and registering of a character string to the address of

a document, however, it is apparent that the association and registration take place.

In response to applicant's argument, the examiner notes that the test for

combining references is what the combination of disclosures taken as a whole would

suggest to one of ordinary skill in the art. _See In re McLaughlin,_ 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA

1971). References are evaluated by what they suggest to one versed in the art, rather than by their specific disclosures. See In re Bozek, 163 USPQ 545 (CCPA 1969). In this case, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Toki with the teaching of Beal to make the system more user- friendly. Toki allows the user to access various items of information in information services without operating a keyboard and a mouse through complex sequences (column 2, lines 35 - 38, Toki).

<u>In response to Argument Nos. 3 and 4</u>:

The Applicant argues that Toki does not teach, "control characters" at all, certainly no use of control characters is mentioned and no association of a string of characters to a URL address.

Toki does not explicitly disclose the use of control characters to determine the string to associating address of a document. However, it is apparent from "*In step 104, the CPU 3 outputs the URL character string stored in the URL buffer to the modem 10. The URL character string is transmitted to the Internet 52 based on a predetermined protocol, and then, data of the Web page represented by the URL character string is transmitted from a corresponding site on the Internet 52. The CPU 3 receives the Web page data through the modem 10 in step 105, and writes the received data in the display circuit 8 in step 106. Thereafter, control goes back to step 101. The received Web page data are now displayed on the display unit 9. Steps 104 – 106 are the same as a process of displaying Web data according to the conventional WWW browser*" that

the URL character string contains embedded control characters by which the program

would indicate that string is generated for the purpose of associating an address of a

document. Toki's Figure 8 shows that URL character string where http and www are

the control characters.

In response to Argument Nos. 5 and 6:

Applicant argues that Hobbs does not state, "string is generated for the purpose

of associating an address of a document".

Associating character string with an HTTP address is a prerequisite to retrieve a

document. Although, Hobbs does not explicitly mention the association of a character

string with an HTTP address, it is apparent that association is made before the retrieval

of a document. Hobbs indicates that the retrieval of a document is performed by an

action of a button. Hobbs mentions the displaying of a document on the browser, which

can only be done after the opening of the document.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1 – 3 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over U.S. Patent Number 6,032,145 issued to Christopher Beal et al. ("Beal") and

further in view of U.S. Patent Number 5,895,462 issued to Yasuyuki Toki ("Toki").

With respect to claim 1, Beal teaches a method for retrieving a document for

display on a computer (column 1, lines 7 – 11) comprising the step of:

typing at least a part of string in a window (100 of Figure 2(a), column 4, line 57

and column 7, lines 31 – 34),

looking-up for said string in the database using said at least part of said string

(column 5, lines 10 – 14),

displaying the document specified by said associated address (column 6, lines

42 – 48 and Figures 3 and 4).

Beal does not explicitly teach associating a string of characters with the address

of a document and registering the string and the associated address in a database.

Toki discloses the steps of associating a string of characters with the address of

a document (column 8, lines 37 – 39) and registering the string and the associated

address in a database (column 8, lines 32 – 33).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention was made to combine Toki with Beal to make the system more user-

friendly. Toki allows the user to access various items of information in information

services without operating a keyboard and a mouse through complex sequences

(column 2, lines 35 – 38, Toki).

With respect to claim 2, Beal teaches that the user types string of characters in a query window of a search interface (column 4, lines 55 – 60, Figure 2(a), number 100).

With respect to claim 3, Toki teaches control characters are used to indicate that the string is composed for the purpose of association with an address of a document (column 7, lines 13 – 24).

With respect to claim 4, Toki teaches control characters are used to indicate that a document referred to by the address associated with said string should be open (column 7, lines 18 – 22).

Claims 5 – 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 6,032,145 issued to Christopher Beal et al. ("Beal") and U.S. Patent Number 5,895,462 issued to Yasuyuki Toki ("Toki") as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent Number 5,987,454 issued to Allen Hobbs ("Hobbs").

With respect to claims 5 and 6, Beal and Toki do not explicitly indicate the claimed button wherein a button is used to indicate that the string is composed for the purpose of association with an address of a document and that a document of the address associated with a string should be open.

Hobbs teaches a button is used to indicate that the string is generated for the purpose of associating an address of a document and that a document associated with a string should be open (column 23, lines 2 – 9).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Beal, Toki and Hobbs to make the system more user-friendly. Hobbs suggests that one or more kinds of expert judgment data may be

used to selectively retrieve the information that fits users need (col. 7, lines 10-15) and

provides a system that dynamically augment an information index (col. 7, lines 34-50).

Hobbs, when incorporated in a combination, enhances the system by allowing a user

search for the information of interest with undue waste of time and labor (col. 9, lines

18-20, Hobbs).

Toki allows the user to access various items of information in information

services without operating a keyboard and a mouse through complex sequences

(column 2, lines 35 – 38, Toki).

Conclusion

5.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Contact Information

6.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Shahid Al Alam whose telephone number is (703) 305-

2358. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 8:00 A.M. to 4:30

P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Kim Y. Vu can be reached on (703) 305-4393. The fax phone numbers for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 746-7239 for

regular communications and (703) 746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-

3900.

Shahid Al Alam
Examiner
Art Unit 2172

SAA
March 17, 2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Shahid Al Alam
Examiner
Art Unit: 2172